

Experimental selection in *Ceratitis cosyra*: the interplay between late sex, short lives and oxidative stress

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Background

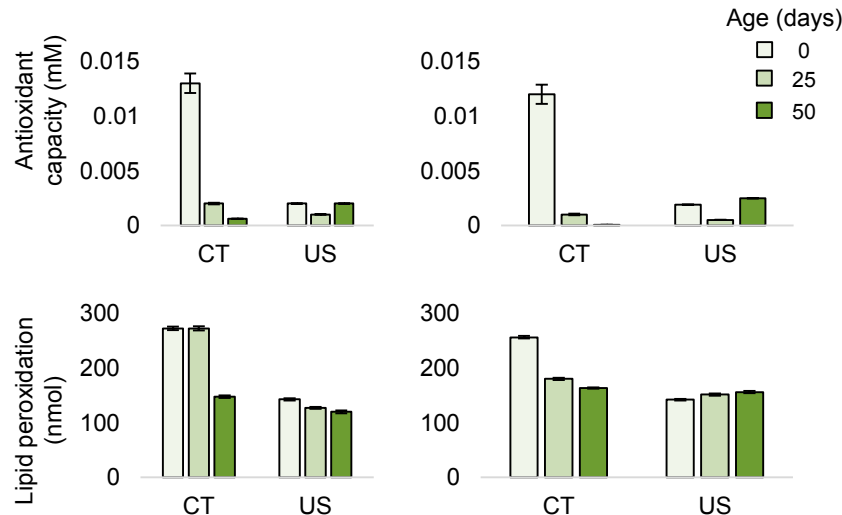
Theory: oxidative stress causes ageing and mediates life-history trade-offs

Experimental selection for long lives usually decreases reproductive effort (*D. melanogaster*)

Changes in lifespan/reproduction = changes in oxidative damage/antioxidants?

Selection (20 generations)

CT = control, ♀ oviposit at 15 days old
US = upwards selected, ♀ oviposit at 25 days old



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Take home messages

CT flies lived longer than US flies and laid more eggs

High fecundity (♀) and early reproductive investment (♂) associated with high damage and high antioxidants levels

A cost but no trade-off?